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FOOD TOBACCO AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA - CIO

Vol. V, No. 4 — Feb. 15, 1945 — 68 — Price 5 Cents

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JUN 22 1945
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Labor Meet United on Issues Of War and Peace

By Herbert A. Klein (By Wireless to Federated Press)

London, England—Pledges to crush fascism wherever it exists and calls for the formation of a new world labor organization highlighted the first week of the World Trade Union Conference, meeting in London county council hall.

Coming from 38 Allied countries, seven neutral countries and 10 international organizations, the representatives of more than 50 million workers quickly settled down to business in the midst of bomb-torn London and elected as their three co-presidents Vassily Kuznetsov, leader of the Soviet delegation, Chairman George Isaacs of the British Trade Union Congress and R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO delegation.

First direct calls for creation of a new world labor organization came from Kuznetsov and CIO Delegate Reid Robinson, speaking in place of Sidney Hillman who was delayed in reaching the conference.

Opposition of the BTUC delegation to inviting Lublin Polish labor organizations and unions of former enemy nations to participate was overcome after a stirring unity plea by Thomas. The question of the Lublin Polish delegation was dropped but delegates were invited from Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland.

POWER TO VOTE

But the biggest point gained by U. S., Soviet, French, Canadian and other delegations in their tussle with the British unionists was agreement that the conference would be permitted to vote on issues and make recommendations. Three delegations can call for a vote and a two-thirds majority will carry a measure, each delega-

On the final day of its first week the conference passed from organizing itself to discussing major problems with BTUC Secy. Walter Citrine calling for a "hard" peace for Germany and for use of its workers to rebuild ravaged European nations. He spoke strongly, however, for protection of such workers from being made "slaves."

WIPE OUT FASCISM

Citrine's proposals for a hard peace were warmly seconded by Soviet Delegate M. P. Tarasov, who outlined to delegates the most complete postwar plan presented to them thus far.

"The Allies in all liberated countries must concentrate mainly on the eradication of all vestiges of fascism, the rehabilitation, restoration and strengthening of democracy under the leadership of democratic governments elected by the people," Tarasov said.

He urged the conference to give its support to the Moscow and Teheran agreements and particularly to a world security organization based on the sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations, as proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

(See Page 8 for further news from the World Trade Union Conference.)

The Big 3 Dig Hitler's Grave

Washington, D. C.—Climaxing weeks of the most decisive events leading to the eventual defeat of Germany, an announcement was made Feb. 12 by the White House of the meeting of the Big Three in Crimea.

At the same time that world labor unity was being forged in London, as the Russians were smashing into Germany from the East and the Allies were closing in from the West, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill met to agree on plans for enforcing unconditional surrender terms on Germany and to call a United Nations conference to set up a world peace organization based on Dumbarton Oaks.

Things are getting mighty hot for Hitler. "New and even more powerful blows will be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south . . ." promised the Big Three. "Nazi Germany is doomed."

Under the agreed plan for the occupation and control of Germany, the Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain, as well as France, will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Every last drop of Nazi influence and the German military machine will be wiped out.

Germany will pay for the damage and destruction the Nazi armies left in their wake all over Europe.

The unfinished business of Dumbarton Oaks was finally agreed upon, and a full United Nations Conference will be held in San Francisco on April 25 to set up a permanent world organization for the "close and continuing cooperation of all peace-loving peoples." Representatives of China and the French Provisional Government were invited to this conference.

As a result of the complete liberation of Poland by the Red Army, the three Allied leaders agreed to set up a new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity on "a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad."

They also recommended a new government in Yugoslavia to include members of the last Yugoslav parliament who did not collaborate with the Nazis, as well as the members of the already existing Anti-Fascist Assembly.

The Big Three promised jointly to help the liberated peoples "to establish the conditions of internal peace; to carry out emergency measures for relief of distressed people"; and to form representative democratic governing bodies.

(For more on the Crimean Conference, see page 2.)

U. S. Coast Guard Photo

Calls For More Relief For Filipino People

Philadelphia, Pa. — As the whole country hailed the liberation of Manila, capital of the Philippines, Cornelio Briones, FTA Alternate Vice-President and Business Agent of Local 7, wrote to the News, expressing the jubilation of the Filipino people on the West Coast. Briones described the sufferings and misery of the Filipino people and soldiers in the war zones and urged that more aid be given to relieve their tragic condition.

"The liberation of Manila was hailed by the Filipinos in this country with great jubilation," Briones wrote. "Filipino fraternities and societies, and other Filipino groups, are planning to celebrate that glorious day. It is a prelude to the complete liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese invaders. It means the restoration of democratic life in the Islands. It means the resurrection of religion and knowledge, God and learning to the people of those ill-fated isles. It is the fruit of a struggle sanctified by blood and tears.

"The Filipinos are essentially of Malayan culture and Oriental tradition. More than any other people of the Orient, they received the impact of Western culture. Spain gave them the Christian religion. The United States has given them the theory of equality of social, political and economic opportunity.

"These, among other things, are the reasons why the Filipinos have clung to the United States in life and in death.

"More than 1500 cannery worker-members of Local 7 have joined the various branches of the Army and Navy. Some are in the Merchant Marine. Some have written to us from Leyte and Luzon describing the sufferings and privations of soldiers and civilians alike. They tell us the poignant story and the soul-stirring tragedy of a people fighting for justice and freedom. They tell us that these people are in rags, without the necessary clothing, food and shelter.

"In view of their present pitiful condition, we urge the help of the various organizations in the United States to give more aid. Their fight is our fight, for while they are fighting for the freedom of their country, they are also fighting for the freedom of the world —for we are in one world."

In the interest of spurring aid to the Filipinos and to greet them on the liberation of their capital, the International Office has sent Briones' letter to the Honorable Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippines. This letter was accompanied by another letter, written by Cpl. Bill Haber, International Representative on leave, describing the conditions of the Filipinos as the American soldiers found them on Leyte.

Contributions of clothing and money can be sent through Philippine War Relief, 1720 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

FTA GREETS FDR

Philadelphia, Pa. — Greetings upon the results of the Crimean Conference were sent to President Roosevelt on Feb. 14 by FTA Pres. Donald Henderson:

"Our membership greets you on your return from the historic Crimean Conference where the plans were laid for the complete destruction of Nazism. A future of freedom and security for all peoples of the world is now clearly in sight. In this crucial period of the war we pledge our unstinting efforts toward full production of food and tobacco for the war effort."

THE STRONGEST BOND OF HUMAN SYMPATHY . . . SHOULD BE ONE UNITING ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES, AND KINDREDS. LINCOLN
USSR
ENGLAND
WORLD LABOR CONFERENCE
USA
OTHER COUNTRIES

FACING OUR PROBLEMS

By DONALD HENDERSON,
General President

BUILDING A PEOPLE'S PEACE

EIGHTY years ago, when our nation was torn by Civil War against the slave system, the organized workers of England performed a tremendous service to the cause of American democracy. Protesting their government's threatened participation in the war on the side of the slave-owners, the British workers staged such a powerful movement in favor of Lincoln's cause that their government had to drop its plans for war.

That was the first dramatic example of international labor solidarity which turned the course of history. And that same spirit today moves through the hall of the London County Council where representatives of organized labor in 45 countries of the world are meeting to work out solutions to their common problems.

The whole world is watching the London World Trade Union Conference with the same eagerness which greeted the agreements reached by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in the Crimea. And labor is especially proud that its representatives are laying a firm cornerstone in the structure of world peace.

We Are Not Alone

ONE of the greatest lessons which workers have learned from this war is that, just as one nation is dependent upon every other nation, the individual worker in one country is dependent upon the workers in every other country of the world.

If the workers of Italy, Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia are unemployed because their countries are too poor to import goods from other countries in order to keep their industries working, then there can be no hope for full employment here at home.

If the colonial peoples of Asia and Africa are not given the opportunity to develop their industrial resources through international trade agreements, then the workers of the United States will be constantly threatened by cheaper labor abroad.

The only guarantee that the interests of the people of every country will be protected is the guarantee that the organized labor movements throughout the world are politically mature and are effectively organized and united. We will have a peoples peace, and a lasting peace, only if organized labor makes its program felt in the deliberations of diplomats at the peace tables.

In 1919, the International Federation of Trade Unions was formed by the European trade unions, with the occasional participation of the AFL. It was too weak, however, to withstand the dangerous disease of isolationism which infected the world for two decades. It was nothing but a paper organization by the outbreak of World War II.

World Labor Unites

TODAY the organized labor movements, which have grown to a membership of some 50 million in the free countries, are determined to forge a mighty alliance in order to make a real peoples peace.

The World Trade Union Conference is the first major step in this direction. It is trade unionism on a world scale. It is political action on a world scale.

In order to make our voices heard in the planning of the "century of the common man," we must study and master the fundamental plans which have been, and will be drawn up by the United Nations.

Just as the local unions discuss with their membership the proposals that are drawn up to negotiate with their managements; just as local unions discuss and act upon proposals made in Congress for legislation affecting labor — so must our local unions begin to discuss and study the United Nations proposals for world peace.

Let's take the starchfront out of "Bretton Woods" and "Dumbarton Oaks" and make those words as familiar and meaningful to ourselves and our fellow workers as "Contracts," "Negotiations," and, yes, "Political Action."

In this issue of the News, and in issues to come, you will find articles dealing with the major United Nations proposals. These should be studied and discussed at membership meetings, and other literature dealing with these subjects should become a part of the day to day educational activities of every FTA local union.

The Big 3 Meet

The fifth great symbol of the war against fascism, CRIMEA, went down in history on February 12 as another milestone in the road to freedom. Following the path of the Atlantic Charter, Cairo, Moscow and Teheran, the Crimean agreement reached by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill laid down the following proposals:

"OUR combined military plans will be made known only as we execute them, but we believe that the very close-working partnership among the three staffs attained at this conference will result in shortening the war." The official report of the Big Three Conference in the Crimea said that even more powerful blows to be launched into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south have been fully agreed upon and planned in detail.

Germany

"Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

"We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed."

Reaffirming their determination to crush German nazism and insure that Germany "will never again disturb the peace of the world," the Big Three plans to "disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment. Nazi party, Nazi laws, organizations, institutions," etc., will be wiped out.

The United Nations do not wish to destroy the people of Germany, but rather to wipe out nazism and militarism so that there may be hope for a decent life for the German people, and the people of the world.

Recognizing that Germany should be made to pay for the horrible destruction the Nazis left in their wake, a commission will be formed to decide how and what the Nazis must pay for the damage they caused the Allied countries.

International Organization

"We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security." Such an organization is necessary, the Big Three declared, to remove the causes of war through the close and continuing cooperation of all peace-loving peoples. They pointed out Dumbarton Oaks as the foundation of such an organization, and agreed to meet at a conference of United Nations at San Francisco on April 25, 1945, to form a permanent world organization based on the plans outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. China and the Provisional Government of France are to be invited to take part in the conference with the Big Three.

Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt agreed to cooperate with and help the liberated peoples of Europe to solve their problems and clear out the Nazis and Nazi sympathizers so that the people themselves might establish order and rebuild their nations in a democratic way. "This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live . . ."

Poland

With the complete liberation of Poland by the Red Army, the three leaders called for the establishment of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity to be organized on a broad democratic basis "with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland, itself, and from Poles abroad." An Allied commission was set up to help in this reorganization. "This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot."

Concerning the Polish border question, it was agreed that "the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line" with some changes in favor of Poland. In return, Poland will get some territory in the North and West.

Yugoslavia

On Yugoslavia, it was recommended that Tito and Subasich form a new Government.

The foreign secretaries of the USSR, USA and Great Britain "will meet as often as may be necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in three capitals, the first meeting being held in London, after the United Nations conference on world organization."

"Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war. We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world.

"Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among the peace-loving nations can the highest aspirations of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, 'afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.'

"Victory in this war and establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace."

Tell It To Congress

HERE are a few of the important bills now before Congress. Watch your daily newspapers for current status of these bills, and take action on them at once:

George Bill (S. 375)

To take RFC and other lending functions from the Commerce Dept. House reactionaries are attempting to amend this to strip the Commerce Dept. of more functions and to hamstring the President's power to shift agencies. This would mean a Presidential veto and would break down the compromise reached in the Senate whereby Wallace backers supported this bill to assure his confirmation.

ACTION: Wire your Representatives immediately to work for passage of the George Bill as it passed the Senate. (See other action necessary on Page 7.)

Federal Aid to Education (S. 181)

Senate Education and Labor Committee has been holding hearings on this bill to help States to raise teachers' salaries and improve school facilities.

ACTION: Ask Senator Thomas, Committee chairman, to report the bill out soon. Tell your Senators to support it.

Citizenship for Filipinos (H. R. 768)

To authorize naturalization of native-born Filipinos. Now in House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, where it will remain unless forced out by public pressure.

ACTION: Write Chairman Dickstein to have Committee report bill out. Tell your Representatives to support it.

FTA Covers All Gerber Workers

By Chapin K. Armstrong, Regional Director

Fremont, Mich.—For the first time, Local 30 will speak for the seasonal workers and maintenance employees as well as the year-round employees at the Gerber baby foods plant. As a result of FTA's 333 to 66 victory in the NLRB election held at the plant Jan. 29, the Union will be stronger and have a whole lot more to say and do about working conditions, hours of employment and wages.

Although Local 30 had bargaining rights for the year round workers since 1940, the Union was not strong because it spoke only for the minority of workers, while the majority could not be represented by the Union because they were classed as seasonal workers. The Company was riding high because of this split unit in the plant. It wasn't until the Union brought the matter to the NLRB that the situation changed.

Finding that this was not a seasonal industry since the seasonal workers worked from May through February, the NLRB ordered an election.

Having won the election, Local 30 can now go forward to victory by negotiating a contract that will cover practically all the workers at Gerber's.

Ask O.K. For Vacations

Elberta, Mich.—An outstanding example of good labor-management relations is that between Local 65 and the Elberta Canning Co. The Company has gone all the way with the Union in trying to live up to the proval of vacations based on 6 months of service, according to Reg. Dir. Chapin K. Armstrong.

The only pension and insurance plan in the canning industry in Michigan exists at the Elberta Canning plant. Providing every worker employed over twenty-five years with $6,000 in cash or a monthly pension for life, the plan cost the Company nearly $138.00 per employee a year. If the worker dies before he reaches pension age, his survivors receive cash benefits.

FTA news

Published twice a month from September to July inclusive and monthly in August
at 838 Greenwich Street
New York 14, N. Y.
by the

FOOD TOBACCO AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA—CIO

affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations
1505 Race Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.
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Subscription:
$1 a year to non-members
"Reentered as second class matter December 30, 1944, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

NEXT ISSUE: Material must be in by 9 a.m., Feb. 24.

Vol. V. No. 4 Feb. 15, 1945

Local 178 Chalks Up Successes

Traverse City, Mich. — Reports from Local 178 show that they are meeting with success at every plant where negotiations are under way, according to Reg. Dir. Chapin K. Armstrong.

A great step forward was made for cannery workers when the 11th Regional WLB issued a Directive Order permitting the Morgan Canning Company and the Union to waive the Fair Labor Standard Act rules and regulations pertaining to cannery workers. This will allow employees to get time and one-half pay for all work over 40 hours a week on a year round basis. Under the Act, they would not get time and a half pay for 28 weeks out of the year.

CHERRY GROWERS

Although Local 178 won every point in its original recommendations on maintenance of membership, seniority, and a night shift differential of 5c per hour for the employees of the Cherry Growers Co., the Regional WLB ordered a re-hearing of the dispute case. The re-hearing was ordered due to faulty procedure of the panel in drawing up its recommendations. However, the Union feels that its recommendations will be accepted by the new hearing.

ACMELINE

Gains in the new contract between Local 178 and the Acmeline Manufacturing Co. provide voluntary check-off, maintenance of membership, and a better vacation set-up with a week's vacation with pay for every 1850 hours of work. Under present working conditions, this means a three-week vacation every three years.

Wage increases ranging from 5 to 10c per hour were won for several classifications. Automatic increases of 5c after three months were established, and a 10c merit increase. A night shift differential of 5c per hour was also included. Changes in shop rules and working conditions are still to be negotiated.

Present New Demands

By Florence Palmer, Reporter

Seattle, Wash. — Local 7-2's agreements with the National Fruit Canning and Bergoust-Wilson Companies expire on March 1 of this year and we have taken steps to open them for negotiations.

We have an eight-hour day the year round with time and one-half after eight hours and for all Sunday and holiday work. In addition, we have time and one-half after 40 hours during the off-season, but during the fresh fruit season we work the sixth day for straight time. This year, Local 7-2 is requesting time and one-half for the sixth day.

Under the present contracts we have one week vacations for employees who work 1,800 straight time hours in any twelve consecutive months. This year we are asking for one week's vacation after one year's service and two weeks after five years of service. One year would be constituted as 1,600 hours worked at either straight time or overtime.

Pot Luck: Shown here are part of the hundred members of the Citrus Workers Organizing Committee who attended the final get-together of the citrus season in the Lindsay-Porterville area in California. Last minute news on the successful organizing drive in Tulare county was brought to the "pot luck supper" by International Representative, Duke Cunningham (lower right hand corner).

Local 78 Convention Sets High Goals For Year

By Dixie Tiller, International Vice-President

El Centro, Cal.—Tremendous gains for the past year in wages, hours, conditions of work and number of workers under agreement were reported by the delegates to the Second Annual Constitutional Convention of Local 78. The seventy delegates meeting here from Feb. 2 to 4, represented over 10,000 workers, and came from all the major fresh fruit and vegetable districts in the States of California and Arizona. Donald Henderson, FTA General President, brought greetings from the International.

Wages have been made more uniform in all districts by bringing the level up to the highest prevailing rates. Preferential hiring, already in agreements in the Yuma-Imperial Valley area, was won for the Salt River Valley, Arizona and Salinas - Watsonville-Hollister, California, areas through the Tenth Regional War Labor Board. Although the employers have appealed to the National WLB, the Union feels sure their appeal will be denied.

NO-STRIKES PLEDGED

By a unanimous standing vote the delegates reaffirmed their No-Strike Pledge.

Inspired by the excellent work done in the past presidential election, a sum of money equal to one dollar per member was pledged by the Convention to carry out the legislative program of Local 78 for the year.

A program of consolidation in all districts where the Union has contracts was adopted, and the delegates also made plans for organizing the unorganized in districts where Union members work, but are not under agreement.

Resolutions supporting the establishment of a 65c minimum wage and the elimination of all exemptions from the Fair Labor Standards Act were passed. Full support and greetings were sent to the World Labor Conference meeting in London. Better housing was urged for the families of members in the Armed Forces and packing-shed workers of California and Arizona.

CONVENTION GUESTS

Guests at the Convention were President Donald Henderson; Mervyn Rathborne, Secy., California CIO Council; Paul Pinsky, Research Director, California CIO Council; Aubrey Grossman, Counsel for the Union; Dixie Tiller, FTA Regional Director, and Leora Gibbs and Ralph Hargrove, fraternal delegates from the Citrus Workers Organizing Committee.

Election of the following members of the Executive Board took place: Joe Parks, Pres.; L. T. Cunningham, C. J. Feller, Rufus Bell, Charles Law and Herschel Crow, Vice-Pres. Ethel Alcorn was unanimously re-elected Secy.-Treas. Jerry Toles, Eula Whitney and Roberta Sebring are the new Trustees. S. Sales, H. Shives, E. Foulds, H. Allen and H. Hancock were elected alternates.

A rising vote of thanks and appreciation was given to the retiring Executive Board and to retiring President Jack Frost.

Locals Urge Dropping Of Harry Bridges Case

Seattle, Wash.—"Our Constitution protects citizen and non-citizen alike, and the continuance of the case against Harry Bridges jeopardizes the rights of millions of aliens," Local 7-2 wrote in a resolution to Attorney General Biddle and President Roosevelt, demanding that they drop the deportation order against Bridges and clear the way for him to become an American citizen. A similar resolution was passed by Local 3, Los Angeles, Calif.

Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO Regional Director and leader in the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is classed as an "undesirable alien." He has been a leader in the labor movement and an untiring foe of fascism. "The order to deport Harry Bridges is a blow at all the forces of unity." These are the words of CIO President Philip Murray, who described the decision as a "burden on the conscience of the American people."

In spite of the fact that two courts have already found no evidence to support the false claim of Bridges' "undesirability," they are powerless to do anything in the face of Attorney General Biddle's deportation order. The case is coming up before the U. S. Supreme Court for review, and in a letter to all International Vice-Presidents, Representatives, Organizers and Regional Directors, Int. Secy.-Treas. Harold Lane urged them to take the following action:

- Send resolutions to Pres. Roosevelt, Attorney General Biddle, Congressmen and Senators. Send copies of the resolutions to the International and to the Harry Bridges Victory Committee.
- Telegraph both the President and the Attorney General, urging immediate dismissal of the case.
- Inform the Harry Bridges Victory Committee and the National Office of what action was taken.

Set Date In Negotiation

Ellsworth, Mich. — An underhanded attempt by the Reid, Murdock Co. to weaken the Union in its contract negotiations was defeated by Local 74, according to Reg. Dir. Chapin K. Armstrong.

The Company wanted to terminate the contract on Dec. 9, during the off-season. However, the Local objected strongly, and the Company was so riled that it called in the Conciliation Service of the Dept. of Labor.

A decision was made in favor of the Union, setting the date for termination of the contract at Sept. 8, in the middle of the busiest pack. Negotiations on wages will begin on March 1 of each year and end by April 15.

WHAT IS THE BRETT

By C. W. FOWLER, CIO News

JOBS FOR 5,000,000 American workers from foreign trade are in sight—when Congress passes a law ratifying an agreement made in a little New Hampshire resort town in the summer of 1944.

The agreement, which went under a long official title, "United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference," was signed by the U. S. and by 43 other countries. It aims to do four basic things:

1. Guarantee jobs and prosperity for all countries through free international trade.

2. Prevent financial and economic aggression of the kind that helped Germany and Japan prepare for this war.

3. Make impossible for financial interests in this and other countries to help foreign agressors, the way Germany and Japan were helped before this war.

4. Raise the standard of living in "backward" countries to the point where they can buy the things we make.

Jobs First

First, the question of jobs for American workers. President Roosevelt and CIO President Murray have set the goal at 60,000,000 jobs to keep America secure and prosperous after the war.

A big slice of these jobs must come from foreign trade. As President Murray has pointed out in his "CIO Re-Employment Plan":

The continued prosperity of Americans is directly tied to the prosperity of people of all other nations. In addition to a domestic program for full production in the U. S., there must be a vigorous, long-term program of international commerce."

Now, foreign trade doesn't just happen. People in other countries have to make something more than just the desire for American goods. They have to have money to buy them with.

In the days before the war, people who wanted to buy goods from other countries got the money only when and if private banking interests were pleased to let them have it.

Remember the 30's?

THOSE WHO remember the '30's will recall how some countries deliberately drove down the value of their own money in order to undercut other countries on exports. The other countries then, of course, tried the same thing. This destroyed world trade. And with that destruction of world trade came, also in the '30's the most terrible depression in history and the preparation for World War II.

The only countries that profited out of this world trade chaos were the fascist countries preparing for war. They used their superior economic strength to force weaker countries to give them valuable raw materials in exchange for worthless goods. This was done by the Nazis, who paid for imports in "blocked marks," spendable only in Germany. For these blocked marks the exporting country usually got nothing better than harmonicas or aspirin.

How It Works

Foreign trade is a two way street. To sell goods to a country, you have to buy things in return. One country cannot expect to go indefinitely selling to its neighbors unless its neighbors can sell to it.

For steady payment you need steady currencies. A U. S. exporter must be sure of getting his price for his exports in dollars. A Frenchman buying U. S. goods must be sure of a steady price when he pays for them in francs. If the rate of exchange—that is, the number of francs it takes to equal a U. S. dollar, changes sharply against the franc, the deal is off because it will take many more francs to buy the same amount of U. S. goods.

Neither the U. S. exporter nor his European customer control the rate of exchange. All they know is that suddenly the cost of the U. S. product to the European customer has been jerked up—and the customer for U. S. goods is jerked away.

All the U. S. exporter can do is try to cut his price, which usually means an attempt at a wage cut, or stop exporting, which means layoffs.

The Fund

THIS is where the International Monetary Fund proposed at Bretton Woods comes in. Countries whose currencies may [redacted] deep cut in exchange value can come to the Fund and borrow either gold, or dollars, or some other exchange medium, to restore their own currency to health.

Thus they will not be forced to drive their own currencies down in order to stimulate exports and cut down on imports. Weaker countries will be protected against the "harmonica and aspirin" kind of deal that helped Germany arm for World War II.

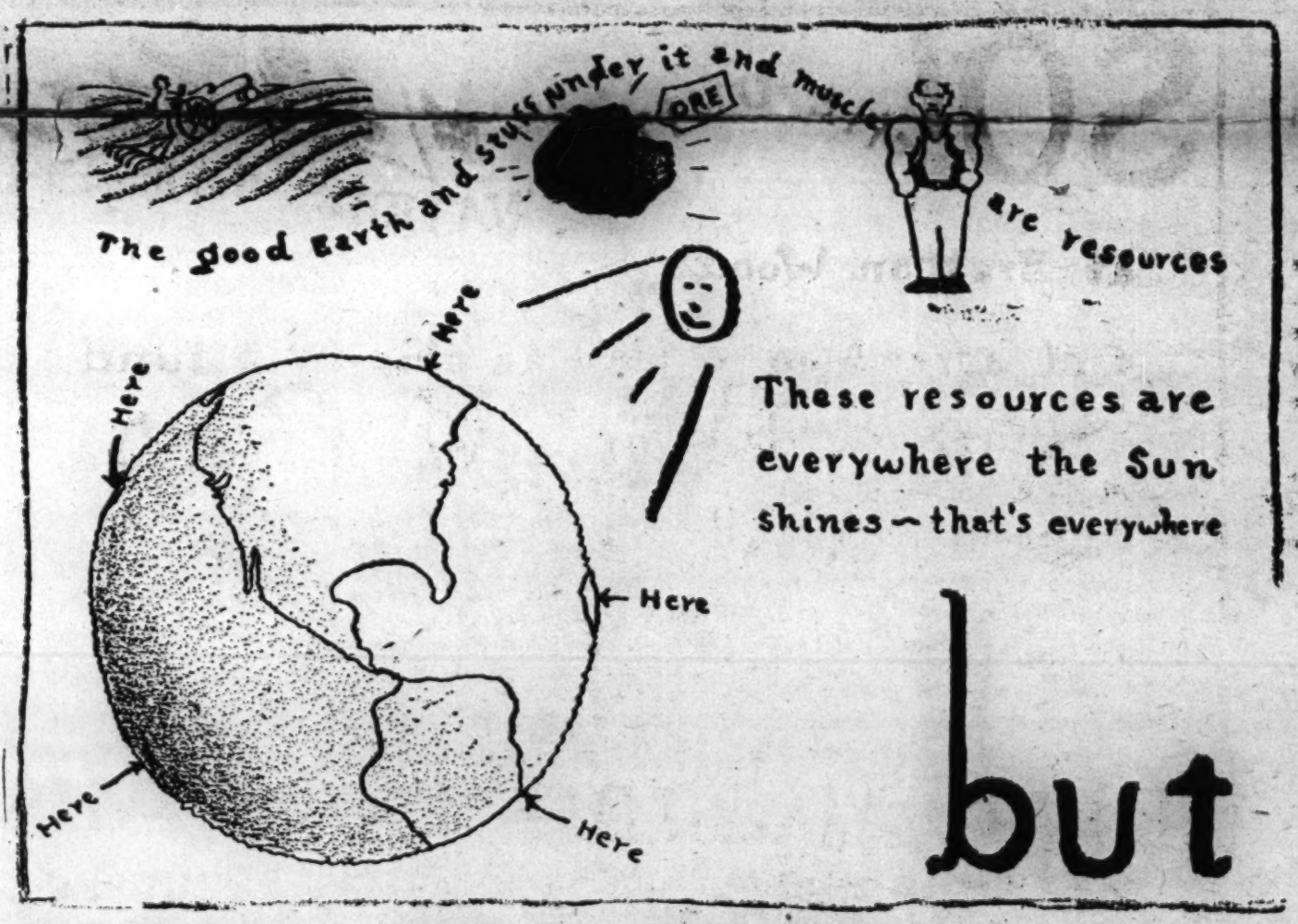
The Bank

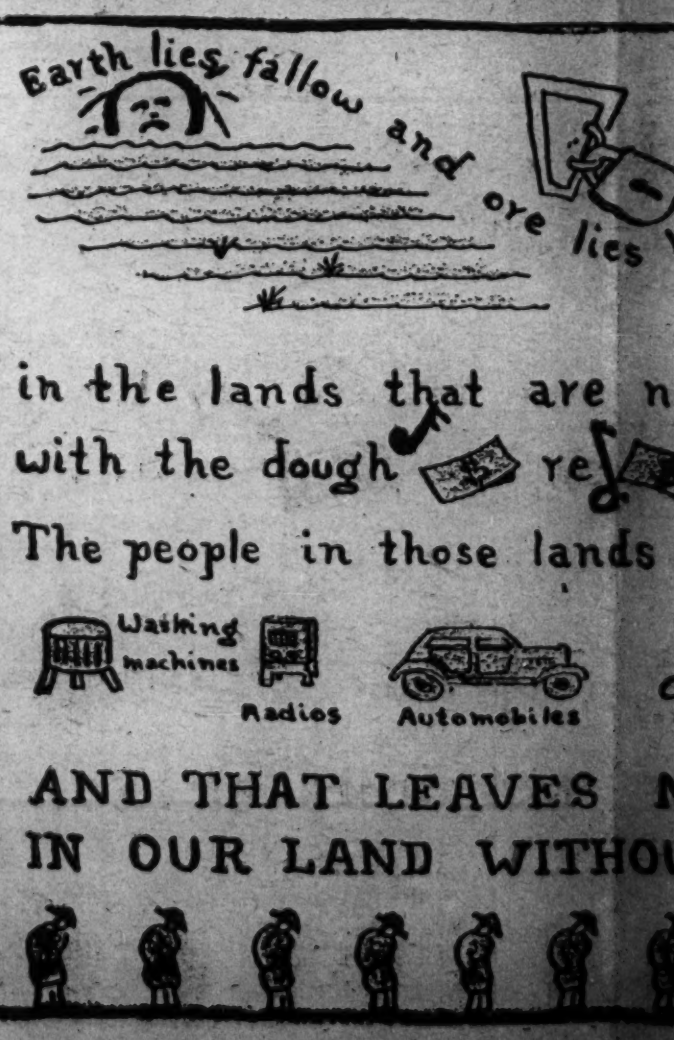
But stable currencies are not enough. Countries wasted by war and undeveloped countries

An International Agreement

- **guarantee jobs and pro**
- **prevent the rise of pow**
- **make it impossible to**
- **raise the standard of liv**

Congress will act soon on the
Write to your Congressmen an





The Bretton Woods Plan for an International Monetary Fund

ONE of the main proposals at Bretton Woods was for setting up an International Monetary Fund in order to stabilize world trade. Countries who need financial help to stimulate their export trade will be able to come to the Fund and borrow either gold, dollars, or some other exchange medium.

The nations will contribute to the Fund more or less in proportion to their ability and will have a vote roughly equivalent to their contribution. Here are the subscription amounts agreed upon by the different countries at the Bretton Woods Conference:

Australia	$200,000,000	Cuba	50,000,000	Iran	25,000,000
Belgium	225,000,000	Czechoslovakia	125,000,000	Iraq	8,000,000
Bolivia	10,000,000	Dominican Republic	5,000,000	Liberia	500,000
Brazil	150,000,000	Ecuador	5,000,000	Luxembourg	10,000,000
Canada	300,000,000	Egypt	45,000,000	Mexico	90,000,000
Chile	50,000,000	El Salvador	2,500,000	Netherlands	275,000,000
China	550,000,000	Ethiopia	6,000,000	Colombia	50,000,000
India	400,000,000	France	450,000,000	Costa Rica	5,000,000

(Continued on bottom of Page 5)

TTON WOODS PLAN?

ement for World Trade which will
nd prosperity for all countries
of powerful aggressor nations
ble to help foreign aggressors
rd of living in backward nations.
on the Bretton Woods proposals —
men and Senators to support them!

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will need loans to rebuild and to develop. They will need money to help them get started on buying American products.

This is where the Bank for International Reconstruction and Development proposed at Bretton Woods comes in. Long-term loans will be guaranteed by the Bank, after investigation to make sure the borrowing country plans to use the money in a productive way and therefore will be able to repay the loan.

Control of these loans will not be with one banker or with a group of bankers. Control will be with the United Nations—which will see to it that loans do not mean exploitation and imperialism as they used to mean.

Profit for All

As U. S. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau has said of Bretton Woods, loans will be made:

". . . to promote sound industry and increase industrial and agricultural production in nations whose economic potentialities have not yet been developed."

Our hope for 5,000,000 jobs through foreign trade lies in the industrialization of nations and continents such as China, Africa, Latin-America, India, and a big expansion of industry in the Soviet Union.

This means profit for all. We do not have to be afraid of competition from these contries. On the contrary, the more they are built up, the more they can buy from us. Canada is a highly industrialized country and has always been one of our best customers.

In a peaceful and stable world, made possible by the Bretton Woods kind of planning, the fact that millions of people have well paid jobs in other countries will mean millions of well paid jobs for us.

What's It Cost?

WHAT is the cost of Bretton Woods? The new Bank and the new Fund will of course take money to set up and run. It will be a pretty big investment to start with—$10 billion for the Bank and $8.8 billion for the Fund.

The U. S. share of this investment in world stability will be $3.2 billion for the Bank and $2.8 billion for the Fund. The U. S. is the world's richest country, and will have the largest say in controlling both Bank and Fund.

This money is invested, not spent. Countries that borrow from both the Bank and the Fund will repay the loans. The fact that loans will be made only for productive purposes is the guarantee of that.

Who's Against It?

You might think that there would be no opposition to such a sound and sensible plan as Bretton Woods. At the time the agreement was worked out in the summer of 1944, there was very little—and it wasn't vocal.

Only a handful of diehard Republicans, led by Senator Taft in Congress, opposed Bretton Woods then. Taft's criticism was the false one that it would cost U. S. taxpayers a lot of money. He ignored the fact that our share of the total—$6 billion—is an investment, not an expenditure.

But since the agreement was signed a small section of big bankers in this country and in England has decided to oppose Bretton Woods.

This decision is based on a professed fear that Bretton Woods will wipe out private banking. This is not so, since banks will continue to make loans—supervised by the Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

THE real reason behind this minority opposition is a hankering for the "good old days" of uncontrolled currency manipulation, uncontrolled lending, and speculative profits for the few.

The big banks didn't lose anything when countries such as Germany defaulted on loans. That loss was taken by the suckers who bought German bonds from the banks. In the same way a handful of banks made big profits on loans to "backward" countries that were used not for production but solely for the purpose of extracting high interest rates.

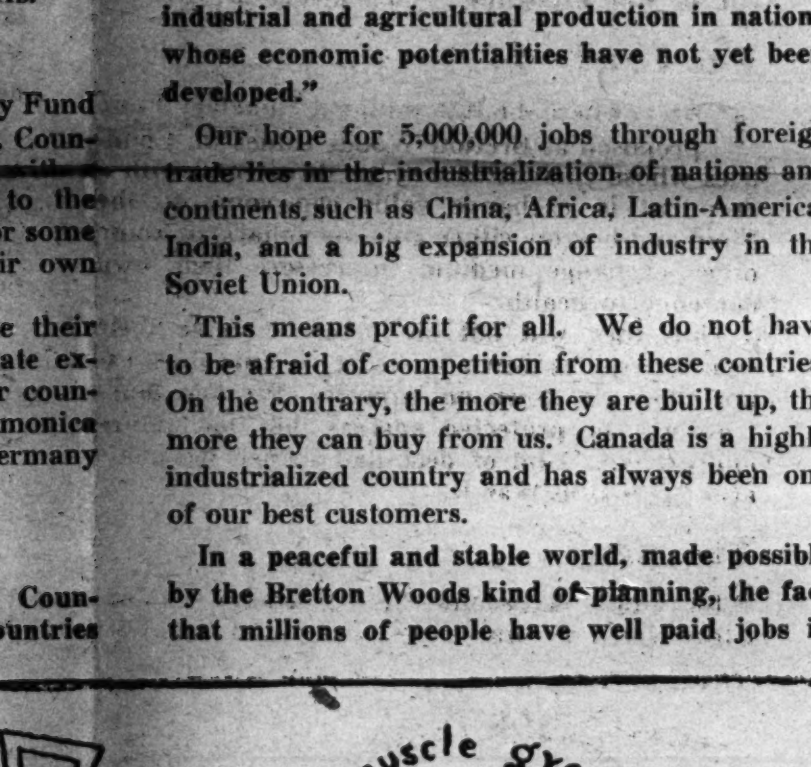
Up to Congress

The Bretton Wods agreement is now up to Congress, which will have to pass a law authorizing the U. S. to join in the Bank and the Fund and appropriating the money for the original investment.

Congress thus has to decide whether or not we will have those 5,000,000 jobs in foreign trade. A bill to do this is being prepared, will be offered early in 1945.

Start writing your Congressman and your two Senators now. Urge them to make Bretton Woods a reality by voting the full amount needed from the U. S. to start it working. Urge them to reject limiting or crippling amendments.

Five million jobs isn't hay!



(Illustrations from The Dispatcher)

(Continued from bottom of Page 4)

Greece	40,000,000	Norway	50,000,000	Russia	1,200,000,000
Guatemala	5,000,000	Panama	500,000	United Kingdom	1,300,000,000
Haiti	5,000,000	Paraguay	2,000,000	United States	2,750,000,000
Honduras	2,500,000	Peru	25,000,000	Uruguay	15,000,000
Iceland	1,000,000	Philippines	15,000,000	Venezuela	15,000,000
New Zealand	50,000,000	Poland	125,000,000	Yugoslavia	60,000,000
Nicaragua	2,000,000	South Africa	100,000,000		

(Denmark's contribution was left open until the Danish Government can be in a position to sign the agreement, probably after liberation.)

Ralston Wins New Contract

By Frank Hargrove, Regional Director

Nashville, Tenn.—The Ralston Purina Co. feed mill here is under contract with Local 150 again, and, as the membership puts it—"it's for good this time!" After winning the election for the second time in the history of this plant on Dec. 4, 1944, the Negotiating Committee lost no time getting to work on a new contract with the Company. They were determined to make this one a good one and make it stick.

(The Union signed a contract back in 1942 which was terminated by the Company in 1943, and things just rocked along till late 1944.)

Some of the highlights of the contract signed on Feb. 7 are maintenance of membership and irrevocable check-off; time-and-a-half after 8 hours per day (formerly after 40 hours per week); and time-and-a-half for holidays. Double time will be paid for the 7th consecutive day of work, and holidays, whether worked or not, will be counted in computing the 7th consecutive day.

In addition, the new contract provides for four hours reporting time and time-and-a-half for trouble-shooting work with a guarantee of two hours; vacation with pay.

The Union and the Company have submitted a Form 10 wage agreement to the War Labor Board requesting a 3c per hour general increase. Premium rates of 3c per hour for the second shift and 5c per hour for the third shift were also requested.

Members of the Negotiating Committee were John W. Johnson, Lonnie Battle, Felix Blakeley and John Hendrix. The Committee was assisted by Reg. Director Frank Hargrove.

Stewards In Local 98 Form Council

By Harry Koger, Sub-regional Director

North Little Rock, Ark.—As a first step toward organizing a model, stream-lined local, the shop stewards from five plant units of Local 98 met to organize a Shop Stewards' Council. The new council elected Harry Aubrey, Pres., and James Campbell, Secy. Regular monthly meetings are scheduled for the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month.

"You Shop Stewards are the backbone of your Local," CIO Director Wm. R. Henderson told the first gathering of the Stewards. In urging the Shop Stewards from the various plant units to organize a council and study the duties of their job, Director Henderson emphasized the importance of having properly functioning grievance machinery and a smoothly working Shop Steward system.

Local President Roy Williams and Fin. Secy. Georgia Morris are working out plans to make Local 98 a model local with properly functioning committees [illegible] by-laws. The Executive Board pledged its full support to the project.

Present at the Shop Stewards' meeting were James Campbell and Ed Hawkins, Fertilizer plant; I. Humble and Rube Wood, Swift's; Henry Aubery, Gus Randle and Lee Hodges, Federal Compress; Roy Williams, Son Eaton and Rod Davis, Buckeye; and Leroy Wood, Southern Oil Mill.

"Some of you may think that your job is not very important, but I want to remind you that yours is the most important and responsible job in your Local," Henderson said. "How well and promptly you handle the grievances of your brothers in the plant will determine the progress your Local will make.

Local 35 Fights Open Shop Bills

Mercedes, Texas — Counter-attacking the fascist-minded Christion American Association's introduction of anti-labor, open-shop legislation in the Texas State Legislature, Local 35 sent a wire to Representative Homer Leonard, urging opposition to the bills.

"This legislation, sponsored by the notorious CAA, attempts to undermine and disrupt the war effort by using Hitlerite methods," read the wire. "If passed, it will seriously impede war production in Texas."

Notes from LOCALS

New Officers

Fullerton, Calif.—Officers and Stewards elected by Local 2 for the 1945 term of office are: Robert Harrington, Pres.; Andy Fritts, Vice-Pres.; Clarence Kinney, Fin. Secy.; Jesse Scribner, Rec. Secy.; Theron Kirk, Sergeant-at-Arms; Birdie Carothers, Andy Boatwright and Lucius Raymond, Trustees; George Thein, Charlie Bradd, Catherine Noutary, W. F. McCloud, Clement Chassie, Jewell Pemberton and Alice Stout, Executive Board Members-at-Large.

Chief Shop Steward at Hunts Canning Co. is Bob Harrington, with Felisa Echanis, Bob Simpson, Carmen Lamas, Mable Carter, Mildred Bean, Grant Jacobs and Vic Sanders as Shop Stewards.

At the Continental Can Co., Jessie Scribner is Chief Steward, with Bessie Raymond, C. J. Neil and Ethel Turman as Stewards.

Officers Elected

70 **Lima, Ohio** — Newly elected officers for Local 70 are: Canna Golding, Pres.; Erna Shaw, Vice-Pres.; Irene Parker, Fin. Secy.-Treas.; Sally Sullivan, Chief Plant Steward; Flossie Kucule, Lula Horn and Mary Egbert, Trustees; Gladys Garman, Madaline Lawson, Sylvia King and Cora Vossler, Stewards.

Florence Baber was re-elected Chairman of the Local's Canteen.

By Sally Sullivan, Reporter

The Wrong Dime

72 **Findlay, Ohio** — Mr. Dillon, foreman at the Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Cigar plant here, got in the wrong March of Dimes when he insisted that one of his employees take a dime as part payment of the wages due her.

Local 72 will be adding another name to its Honor Roll of Members in the Service, when Brother Harold Johnston leaves for the Army this week. We are all wishing him good luck and Godspeed.

By Arthelma Wilson, Reporter

New Officers

341 **Fond du lac, Wis.**—Newly elected officers of Local 341 are: Jerome Zoelle, Pres.; Harold Covill, Fin. Secy., and Ray Conrad, Rec. Secy. Brother Covill will take over the job of Treasurer temporarily until a Treasurer is elected.

Cigar Local Solid For Dues Raise

By Sally Sullivan, Reporter

Lima, Ohio—A much better attendance at Union meetings can now be expected from Local 70 members since we have arranged to have meetings in the plant dining room. This solves the problem of many members who live out of town and had to travel on bad roads and with little gas.

Fine spirit was shown by the members in regard to the dues increases of 50c. They all agreed that the increases and better working conditions won for us by the Union since 1941 gave us all the more reason to believe that $1.50 dues would make the Union even stronger. Before we had a Union, we never got wage increases, vacations, or pay for the times our machines broke down. FTA gave us all the strength to get these privileges and it is worth the 50c extra to keep them.

During negotiations between the Local and the Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Cigar Corp.—in Detroit, Mr. Gilbert claimed we were taking advantage of him because of the labor shortage. We wonder how many times he has taken advantage of us who helped him make his money.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR

Factory Girls Organize

By DR. PHILIP FONER

(This is the third of a bi-weekly series on American labor history written for Federated Press and FTA NEWS by Dr. Foner, instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York and author of a number of works on American history.)

BEFORE the 1840s there was little organization among factory workers. Many of them were girls who came to the textile mills from surrounding farms and returned when working conditions became intolerable. They conducted militant strikes in 1834 and 1836 in Lowell, Waltham, Lawrence and other New England mill towns but rarely did they organize unions to continue the struggle after victory or defeat. They felt little need for permanent union organization so long as they could return to the farm.

During the 1840s the situation radically changed. The factory girls were becoming more and more dependent upon their wages for existence. Many were daughters of laborers who lived in the city slums. Others came from regions distant from the mills. Unable any longer to escape easily the miserable conditions in the factories, the girls began to organize to improve their conditions.

In 1845 the Lowell Female Labor Reform Assn. was formed by the factory girls in the "City of Spindles." Sarah G. Bagley, its president, was the first woman labor leader in American history. Like the union itself, she was a militant defender of the rights of labor. In addition to organizing the factory girls to obtain higher wages and better working conditions, the Lowell union even engaged in political action—and this at a time when women could not even vote.

When the chairman of the Massachusetts legislature committee, set up to study the hours of labor, refused to listen to a delegation representing the Lowell union, the organized factory girls resolved to defeat him for reelection and called upon the men of Lowell to vote him down. After the election the Lowell union made public the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the members of this association tender their grateful acknowledgement to the voters of Lowell for consigning William Schouler to the obscurity he so justly deserves for treating so ungentlemanly the defense made by the delegates of this association before the special committee of the legislature to whom was referred petitions for the reductions of the hours of labor, of which he was chairman."

UNIONISM SPREADS

The Lowell girls were responsible for the spread of unionism among working women in other factory districts in America. Representatives of the Lowell union attended mass meetings of factory girls in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other parts of Massachusetts.

Men working in the factories at this time—mainly weavers and other skilled mechanics—aided the girls in organizing. The men's auxiliary was an interesting feature of this cooperation. When the factory girls went out on strike, the men's auxiliary assisted them by standing guard to prevent vigilantes from breaking up their picket lines.

The organization of the factory workers had started.

JOHNNIE JONES
by DON RICO
IT'S TOO DANGEROUS ON LAND FOR ME! I'LL BE BETTER OFF AT SEA WHERE IT'S NICE AND SAFE···
The MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS MEN!
GEE! MY SHIP!
HEY, CARL! LOOK AT THE BABY WE'RE GETTING ON BOARD!
NONE OF YOUR KIDDIN' WITH THAT BOY, SAM!
AW-- WHY NOT?
'CAUSE EVEN FROM HERE I CAN SEE HE'S WEARIN' A UNION BUTTON··· HE'S OKAY FOR MY DOUGH!
LAY OFF, I SAID!
AW, SHUT UP! HEY, KID, YER S'POSED TO SALUTE EVERY MAN WHEN YOU COME ON BOARD!
SURE!
OW!
KER-PLUNK!
WELCOME TO "THE MISTY QUEEN," BROTHER!
THANKS, MATE!
Federated Press

YOUR SENATORS—AND WALLACE

HERE'S how to plan your campaign for Wallace. On the basis of the vote on Feb. 1 on taking the vote on Henry Wallace then and there, the Senators showed which way they stand. Those who voted against taking up the nomination right then, voted RIGHT, that is, for Wallace. (Wallace would have lost if the vote had been taken at that time.)

Those who are against Wallace voted "yes" on this motion—a WRONG vote. The final Wallace vote is scheduled for March 1. So swing into action quickly. Look up your Senators in the list below. Organize the following activity:

• The Local, its members and their friends in the community should write to those Senators who voted RIGHT, congratulating them for their vote, and urging them to fight tooth and nail for Wallace's appointment.

• The Senators who voted WRONG should hear at once that this is against the interests of the people, and urge them to switch.

• Small storekeepers, business people and farmers should state their line of business, for their opinion is especially important since enemies of Wallace peddle the idea that Wallace is a friend of labor, alone.

• Urge those who were ABSENT to be on deck next time, and to vote for Wallace.

ARIZONA
Ernest W. McFarland (Dem.) ——— Right
Carl Hayden (Dem.) ——— Right

ARKANSAS
John L. McClellan (Dem.) ——— Wrong
J. William Fullbright (Dem.) ——— Right

CALIFORNIA
Hiram W. Johnson (Rep.) ——— Wrong
Sheridan Downey (Dem.) ——— Right

COLORADO
Edwin C. Johnson (Dem.) ——— Wrong
Eugene D. Millikin (Rep.) ——— Wrong

CONNECTICUT
Francis T. Maloney (Dem.) ——— (Absent)
Brien McMahon (Dem.) ——— Right

FLORIDA
Charles O. Andrews (Dem.) ——— (Absent)
Claude Pepper (Dem.) ——— Right

ILLINOIS
C. Wayland Brooks (Rep.) ——— Wrong
Scott W. Lucas (Dem.) ——— Right

INDIANA
Raymond E. Willis (Rep.) ——— Wrong
Homer E. Capehart (Rep.) ——— Wrong

IOWA
George A. Wilson (Rep.) ——— Right
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Rep.) ——— Wrong

KENTUCKY
Albert B. Chandler (Dem.) ——— (Absent)
Alben W. Barkley (Dem.) ——— Right

LOUISIANA
Allen J. Ellender (Dem.) ——— Right
John H. Overton (Dem.) ——— Right

MICHIGAN
Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep.) ——— Wrong
Homer Ferguson (Rep.) ——— Wrong

MINNESOTA
Henrik Shipstead (Rep.) ——— Right
Joseph H. Ball (Rep.) ——— (Absent)

MISSISSIPPI
Theodore G. Bilbo (Dem.) ——— Right
James O. Eastland (Rep.) ——— Right

MISSOURI
Frank P. Briggs (Dem.) ——— Right
Forrest C. Donnell (Rep.) ——— Wrong

NEW JERSEY
H. Alexander Smith (Rep.) ——— Wrong
Albert W. Hawkes (Rep.) ——— Wrong

NEW YORK
James M. Mead (Dem.) ——— (Absent)
Robert F. Wagner (Dem.) ——— (Absent)

NORTH CAROLINA
Josiah William Bailey (Dem.) ——— Wrong
Clyde R. Hoey (Dem.) ——— Wrong

OHIO
Harold H. Burton (Rep.) ——— Right
Robert A. Taft (Rep.) ——— Right (See note at end)

OKLAHOMA
Ed. H. Moore (Rep.) ——— Wrong
Elmer Thomas (Dem.) ——— Right

PENNSYLVANIA
Joseph F. Guffey (Dem.) ——— Right
Francis J. Myers (Dem.) ——— Right

SOUTH CAROLINA
Burnet R. Maybank (Dem.) ——— Right
Olin D. Johnson (Dem.) ——— Right

TENNESSEE
Kenneth D. McKellar (Dem.) ——— Wrong
A. Tom Stewart (Dem.) ——— Wrong

TEXAS
Tom Connally (Dem.) ——— Wrong
W. Lee O'Daniel (Dem.) ——— Wrong

WASHINGTON
Hugh B. Mitchell (Dem.) ——— Right
Warren G. Magnuson (Dem.) ——— Right

WEST VIRGINIA
Harley M. Kilgore (Dem.) ——— Right
Chapman Revercomb (Dem.) ——— Wrong

WISCONSIN
Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) ——— Right
Alexander Wiley (Rep.) ——— Wrong

Note: Attention, Ohio members: Taft of Ohio voted in favor of Wallace simply and solely for a parliamentary maneuver—to be in a position to move for reconsideration. Let Taft know you are aware of this.

FORWARD MARCH!

By HAROLD J. LANE,
General Secretary-Treasurer

WALLACE AND THE BATTLE FOR PROSPERITY

WE ARE fighting a war to wipe fascism off the face of the earth and to win lasting peace and prosperity. In America, the struggle for postwar prosperity is summed up in the goal of 60 million jobs. This would give everyone who is willing and able to work, an opportunity to do so.

We take comfort in the fact that the American people chose an Administration on Nov. 7 which is committed to policies which will mean decisive victory at the earliest possible date. We never lose sight of our most urgent objective—"all support to our men on the fighting fronts."

For the postwar world, the goal of our Administration is 60 million jobs, and the struggle to achieve this goal has already started. We see in this struggle our hopes and dreams for comfortable and happy homes free from worry, and for well-educated children.

It is because Henry Wallace is a fighting champion of this program, and for no other reason, that reactionaries are moving heaven and earth in an effort to block his appointment as Secretary of Commerce. In that job he will be in a key position to pursue policies which will mean jobs, not deep and terrible depression, after the war.

The facts were clearly stated by Wallace in his testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee on Jan. 26. He said:

"America's known capacities are not difficult to calculate. We are now producing goods and services to the gigantic total of $200 billion a year with 52 million workers and 12 million soldiers. In simple language, that means that today Amerca is producing nearly twice as much as she had ever produced before the war. But an enormous part of the goods and services we are producing today does not find its way into the American home. No, it represents the ships, the guns, the planes and tanks we are using to fight this war.

"But I know and you know that if we can produce a huge flow of ships and guns and planes and tanks, we can also produce an abundance of houses and cars and clothing and provide education and recreation and the other good things of life for all Americans."

Program For Prosperity

In greater detail, the program for a prosperous postwar America was outlined by President Roosevelt in the Economic Bill of Rights. And it is around these 8 points that Wallace explains his program.

• Point one of the new Bill of Rights is the right of every person to a JOB. For the people of America this means 60 million jobs. Wallace points out that for this we must have even greater production than at present, at least three times the pre-war volume of foreign trade, and government development of regions, such as TVA. Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks are main pillars in the structure of 60 million jobs.

The other seven points in the new Bill of Rights fulfill crying needs of the American people, and at the same time assure the 60 million jobs. These points are:

• The right to EARN ENOUGH to produce adequate food and clothing and recreation. This means no wage cuts after the war—such as we experienced in the early 1920's — increased wage rates when war-time hours are reduced, and steadily increasing wages as industry increases in productivity.

• The right of every FARMER to raise and sell his product at a return which will give him and his family a decent living. This is not only simple justice, but also assures a market in the countryside for goods produced in the factories.

• The right of every BUSINESS MAN, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad. This is essential because, to quote Wallace, "free enterprise in the American tradition can flourish only by doing a large volume of business at small profit per unit." Monopolies, on the other hand, seek high profit per unit as the result of small volume of business.

• The right of every family to a decent HOME. As a minimum, this will mean 15 million new homes. This alone can mean 4 million jobs a year.

• The right to adequate MEDICAL CARE and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health. This point involves expansion of hospital care, services of doctors, and adoption of insurance for maternity, as well as sick insurance, as outlined in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill. If Wallace stood for nothing else, the people of America would rally to the program on these grounds of winning good medical care for ourselves and our families! And the same holds true of the following point:

• The right to adequate PROTECTION FROM the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment.

• The right to a good EDUCATION. Wallace outlines the steps necessary to assure this right — more schools, at least 500,000 more teachers, and greater opportunity for free college and professional education.

The fight for Wallace is the first round in the battle for prosperity.

ON THE WORLD FRONT

No Soft Peace For Nazis, Says Thomas

London (FP)—"If the workers of other countries could come to Britain and see what the Germans have done here with their damned V-bombs, there would be no question of whether or not there should be unconditional surrender," CIO delegate R. J. Thomas told a cheering crowd of British workers at the London Coliseum Feb. 11.

The huge public demonstration, which was arranged by the British Trades Union Congress, was attended by delegates of all British unions, representing some 8 million organized workers.

Thomas said that American soldiers in France had told him they hope the Red Army would reach Berlin first, because they were afraid Britain and America would be likely to make "too soft a peace." Thomas quoted the soldiers as saying: "We want to see Hitler and all his satellites beaten down so badly that they will never dare raise their heads again."

Lack of Unity Gave Rise to Fascism

London (FP)—Vassily Kuznetsov, leader of the Soviet delegation to the World Trade Union Conference, made a ringing appeal for international unity to crush fascism forever, at the first session of the Conference.

"The masses of the people," said Kusnetsov, "especially the entire working class, are now paying dearly for failure to undertake timely and decisive measures against fascism. The lack of coordinated action among the democratic countries, and the lack of united action by the international working class movement, gave fascism its chance to involve mankind in this terrible war."

Unity against fascism and unity in peace are the goals set before the World Trade Union Conference in London. Symbolic of the "Big Three" war and peace coalition, leaders of British, Soviet and American unions discuss world problems. L to r: Secy. Walter Citrine of British Trades Union Congress, Chairman Vassily Kuznetsov of Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey. At the London Conference, delegates representing more than 50 million workers discussed the formation of a new world labor organization which would represent the trade unions of all peace-loving countries. Such an organization would be able "to speak and act authoritatively on behalf of the workers and common men and women of the world," CIO delegate Sidney Hillman told the conference, amid the applause of the assembled delegates. (See Page 1 and other stories on this page for more information about the London Conference.) (OWI radiophoto via Federated Press.)

Talking Union On Trip to Conference

London (FP)—The CIO delegation to the World Trade Union Conference reports that it wasted no time on the trip over here.

On the Army transport, the CIO men made their crowded single cabin the scene of a floating day and night town meeting on the public problems relating to the unions.

Scores of interested officers and soldiers aboard the transport crowded into the cabin in relays, learning the facts of union life and eliminating the Peglerish poisons from their systems.

Pres. John Green of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers unofficially chaired the sessions. He came in for some unmerciful ribbing after revealing that more than 30 years earlier, as a Clyde Bank worker, he had helped build the very ship they were sailing on. After that, every pitch and toss was blamed on his alleged poor workmanship.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union hobnobbed with the crew members, adding to his arsenal of facts on the conditions of British seamen. He was also the middleman for getting a welcome snack from the crew to his CIO brothers who found the ship's regime of only two meals a day, necessary on the overcrowded transport, a little rugged.

Servicemen aboard the transport included two paratroop officers who are members of the State, County and Municipal Workers and the Marine Cooks & Stewards Assn., as well as a B-17 bomber pilot formerly of the Int. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

175 AFL Officials Greet Conference

New York N. Y. (FP)—Greetings from 175 officials of AFL unions will be presented to the World Trade Union Conference in London by Secy.-Treas. Courtney Ward of Dist. Council 6, Brotherhood of Painters, of Cleveland, who left here by plane Feb. 11 to attend the Conference as an observer.

Ward, who is also President of the Ohio State Council of Painters, will be the only officially accredited AFL observer at the Conference, since the AFL has refused to send either delegates or observers. He released the greetings before leaving, in order to demonstrate what he called the wide support for the conference among AFL officials.

Labor Urged to Fight Anti-Semitism

New York, N. Y. (FP)—Adoption by the World Trade Union Conference of a "forthright statement demanding national and international legislation to strike from hands of fascist enemies of democracy their most powerful weapon — anti-Semitism" was urged by the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism.

Tells of Fight to Support Wallace

London (FP)—The CIO has not finished the political job it started in the election campaign, CIO delegate Reid Robinson told the London Conference. "It is joining millions of other Americans in working to ratify the appointment of another great leader and friend of the common people, Henry A. Wallace. We will not rest until he sits securely in his office where he can realize his goal of 60 million jobs and world-wide good neighborly relations."

Latin-American Unions To Press For Aid To Backward Countries

By HERMAN SANDERS,
Allied Labor News

(Second in a series of articles prepared by Allied Labor News as background for the World Labor Conference, which opened in London on February 6.)

New York, N.Y. — Representatives of the 4,000,000 members of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) from 16 countries will press for world cooperation in support of the backward nations at the London international labor congress. This principal aim of Latin American workers, according to CTAL president Vicente Lombardo Toledano, is aimed at guaranteeing world peace and "making possible the full development of all nations. This is possible only if the colonial and semi-colonial countries have international cooperation in the achievement of their full independence."

RAISE LIVING STANDARDS

Industrialization of Latin America with the view of raising living standards and stabilizing political conditions in the 20 American republics south of the Rio Grande has been the main long-range program of the CTAL. This, the labor confederation points out, cannot be done without the aid of the industrialized countries of the world but, it warns, imperialism must not be a concomitant of financial support as in the past, because: "If we are again victimized by foreign monopolies, it will mean that Latin America will lose the war despite the defeat of the Axis."

At the same time the CTAL feels strongly that the aims for which the United Nations are fighting cannot be effectively realized without the formation of a new federation of world labor. The CTAL sees in such a new world labor body not only an organization of trade unions, but "also an organization of popular forces throughout the world." It declares that the security and organization of the post-war world depend not only on the governments of the United Nations, but on the people themselves.

PRESIDENT VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO of the CTAL and CIO President Philip Murray at a recent meeting.

The world labor organization, in which all trade union bodies are represented on a plane of fraternity and equality and in which the individuality of all affiliates is recognized and with all political beliefs compatible with labor's aims represented, can be the surest guarantee of future peace by its leadership in helping to "wipe out race, political and other prejudices by including workers of all nationalities, races and creeds," the CTAL pointed out at its 1944 congress. This, it says, will be possible through the establishement of genuine unity based on common aims.

Since its formation in 1938 at a constituent congress in Mexico City, the CTAL has enjoyed the friendly cooperation and the full support of the CIO. It has had the active cooperation of the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs, headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, and CIO representatives have attended every CTAL congress, including the first, since the organization's inception. Relations with the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, have been strained and the latter organization voted in 1944 to work out plans to establish a rival Latin American labor organization.

Fraternal relations with the British Trades Union Congress were firmly established in 1944 with the visit to the CTAL's congress in Colombia of fraternal delegate Arthur Horner. Although the Soviet labor movement has not been able to send representatives to CTAL congresses, it has warmly supported the Latin American trade union organization. Both the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AFL) and the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO and national unions) have also established close ties of friendship with the CTAL, and this together with the friendship of the CIO in the United States may lead to the formation of a western hemisphere trade union federation.

Many of the CTAL's activities, especially during the past year, have been directed toward actively fighting Argentine fascism and the danger it represents to the rest of Latin America. It has branded the Argentine regime "an enemy of democracy" and has pointed out that Argentine "is aiding fascist organizations throughout Latin America in an attempt to establish similar regimes. The operations of Argentine fascism mark it as an ally of international reaction which is attempting to save fascism from defeat." Its "survival may cause grave difficulties for the entire hemisphere in the near future, perhaps before the war's end."

MORE COOPERATION

Recognizing that many of the problems of Latin America arise out of British fears that the U. S. is trying to monopolize Latin American markets for post-war trade, the CTAL is expected to try to throw its weight behind the establishment of greater cooperation between the British, the U.S. and the countries of Latin America. This will aid not only in the resolution of Latin American problems, but also in limiting the area of discord between two of the three great world powers.

The CTAL has grown rapidly since its formation in 1938 and now has affiliates in Puerto Rico and 16 countries in South and Central America.